

The Abbeville Messenger.

VOL. I.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1884.

NO. 12.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

Going South	No 48	No 40
Leave Wilmington	9:30 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Arrive at Florence	1:50 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
Arrive at Columbia	6:40 a.m.	6:10 a.m.
Going North	No 43	No 47
Leave Columbia	10:00 p.m.	1:52 p.m.
Leave Florence	7:40 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
Arrive at Wilmington	4:50 p.m.	1:52 p.m.

SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, between Spartanburg and Hendersonville as follows:

UP TRAIN.		
Leave R. & D. Depot at Spartanburg	6:00 p.m.	
Leave Spartanburg, A. L. Depot	6:10 p.m.	
Leave Saluda	8:50 p.m.	
Leave Flat Rock	9:00 p.m.	
Arrive Hendersonville	9:30 p.m.	
DOWN TRAIN.		
Leave Hendersonville	8:00 a.m.	
Leave Flat Rock	8:10 a.m.	
Leave Saluda	9:00 a.m.	
Leave Air Line Junction	11:25 a.m.	
Arrive R. & D. Depot Spartanburg	11:30 a.m.	

CONDENSED TIME CARD

Magnolia Passenger Route.

In effect September 14, 1884.

GOING SOUTH.		
Leave Greenwood	5:30 a.m.	14:00 p.m.
Arrive Augusta	11:20 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Leave Augusta	10:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Arrive Atlanta	6:45 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
GOING NORTH.		
Leave Jacksonville	5:30 p.m.	
Leave Savannah	6:55 a.m.	
Leave Charleston	6:50 p.m.	
Leave Savannah	6:42 p.m.	
Leave Jacksonville	9:00 a.m.	

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
7:00 a.m. Lv. Charleston	Ar. 6:45 p.m.
8:40 " " " " "	" " " " "
9:40 " " " " "	" " " " "
11:40 p.m. Ar. Columbia	Lv. 5:30 p.m.
2:21 " " " " "	" " " " "
3:45 " " " " "	" " " " "
5:25 " " " " "	" " " " "
6:35 " " " " "	" " " " "
7:15 " " " " "	" " " " "
8:15 " " " " "	" " " " "
9:20 " " " " "	" " " " "
11:15 p.m. Ar. Newberry	Lv. 5:02 p.m.
8:00 " " " " "	" " " " "
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7:15 " " " " "	" " " " "
5:15 " " " " "	" " " " "
4:45 " " " " "	" " " " "
4:30 " " " " "	" " " " "
9:20 " " " " "	" " " " "

COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as heretofore indicated upon this road and its branches.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Columbia S. C. Junction	10:15 p.m.
Arrive Columbia S. C. G. D.	11:10 p.m.
Arrive at Abbeville	12:10 p.m.
Leave Abbeville	1:10 p.m.
Arrive at Newberry	2:10 p.m.
Leave Newberry	3:10 p.m.
Arrive at Greenwood	4:10 p.m.
Leave Greenwood	5:10 p.m.
Arrive at Columbia S. C. Junction	6:10 p.m.

SPARTANBURG, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

On and after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will run as heretofore indicated upon this road and its branches.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Spartanburg S. C. Junction	5:30 p.m.
Arrive at Union	6:30 p.m.
Leave Union	7:30 p.m.
Arrive at Spartanburg S. C. Depot	8:30 p.m.

SPARTANBURG AND ASHEVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after May 12, 1884, PASSENGER TRAINS will be run daily, except Sunday, between Spartanburg and Hendersonville as follows:

Leave Spartanburg	6:00 p.m.
Leave Hendersonville	8:00 a.m.
Leave Spartanburg	11:30 a.m.
Leave Hendersonville	1:30 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Leave Abbeville	3:45 p.m.
Arrive at Abbeville	4:45 p.m.
Leave Abbeville	11:00 a.m.
Arrive at Abbeville	12:00 p.m.

CONNECTIONS.

A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof; with Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina; C. With Atlanta and Charlotte via Richmond and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Express Time.

O. B. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

D. GARDNER, Asst' Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Lawyers go to the Messenger office for Letter Heads and Cards.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1884, at 2:35 a. m., Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice: "Eastern time"

Columbia Division—Daily.		
Leave Columbia	7:48 a.m.	5:27 p.m.
Due at Charleston	12:20 p.m.	9:38 p.m.
Leave Charleston	7:00 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Due at Columbia	11:00 p.m.	9:22 p.m.
Camden Division—Daily except Sundays.		
Leave Columbia	7:48 a.m.	5:27 p.m.
Due at Camden	12:55 p.m.	8:25 p.m.
Leave Camden	7:15 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Due at Columbia	11:00 p.m.	9:22 p.m.
Augusta Division—Daily.		
Leave Columbia	5:27 p.m.	
Leave Augusta	3:30 p.m.	7:41 a.m.
Due at Columbia	9:22 p.m.	

Connections.

Made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville railroad by train arriving at 11:00 a. m. and departing at 5:27 p. m.; at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

A Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturdays and on Tuesdays and Saturdays with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central railroads to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barnwell railroad. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

D. McQUEEN, Agent, Columbia, S. C.

JOHN B. PEER, General Manager.

D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

The Georgia Pacific RAILWAY.

New Short Line, via, Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., to Points in

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and the West and Northwest.

The favorite route TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COMMENCING December 1st, 1884.

Double Daily Trains, with elegant Sleeping Cars attached, for which the low rate of \$1 for each section is charged—the lowest sleeping car rates in the United States. Berths secured ten days in advance.

SEE that your Tickets are Read FROM

ATLANTA, VIA THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY AND BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

For further information write to or call on

L. S. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A. S. THWEATT, Trav. Pass. Agt., ATLANTA, GA.

I. Y. SAGE, Gen. Superintendent, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SPARTANBURG AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Passenger Department.—On and after Aug. 3d, 1884, passenger train service on the A. and C. Division will be as follows:

Leave Atlanta 7:45 p.m. | 8:40 a.m. |

Leave Gainesville 6:57 p.m. | 10:55 a.m. |

Leave Atlanta 7:25 p.m. | 11:01 a.m. |

Leave Gainesville 6:57 p.m. | 11:30 a.m. |

Leave Atlanta 7:45 p.m. | 11:00 p.m. |

Leave Gainesville 6:57 p.m. | 11:00 p.m. |

Leave Atlanta 7:15 p.m. | 11:00 p.m. |

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An August Ceremony.

THE INAUGURATION AT COLUMBIA YESTERDAY.

Governor Thompson and Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard Take the Oath of Office—The Event Announced by the Booming of Cannon—The Fair Ladies of the Capital City Grace the Occasion by their Presence—The Inaugural Address.

(Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.)

COLUMBIA, December 4.—The booming of cannon at 11 o'clock this morning announced that an event of more than ordinary interest was about to take place, and near noon all Columbia began to turn its attention to the State-House.

The first detachment of visitors of the softer sex made its appearance in the hall of the House of Representatives shortly after the reading of the Journal had been completed, and all the vacant places in the hall were soon filled.

The ladies invaded the legislative desks and chairs, and before 1 o'clock, the hour appointed for the inaugural ceremonies, the body of the hall where the members usually sit was brightened by the pretty faces and handsome dresses of half a hundred ladies who were scattered through the hall, seated at the desks of the members.

It was a wonderfully animated picture; the effect being very similar to that which would be produced by the addition of a number of choice rose buds and tuberoses to a bunch of cedar or boxwood. The rail which separates the floor of the House from the lobby was fringed by a wall of white faces, while the gallery occupied by the pupils of the Columbia Female Seminary looked like a portiere of spring flowers.

At 1 o'clock precisely the Senate was announced, and headed by President pro tem. Izlar clad in the purple robes of office, that body entered the hall, the Senators taking seats on the left of the Speaker's desk, the President being seated to the left of the Speaker.

A few moments later the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elect were announced and the inauguration procession entered the hall. First marched the sergeants-at-arms of the two Houses, the Senate officer bearing the sword of State and the House functionary, Mr. Brown, the old Colonial mace. Next followed Senators Earle and Howell, and behind them Governor Thompson and Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard, arm in arm. Then followed: Representative Ansel, chairman of the House committee of arrangements, with Chief Justice Simpson, Associate Justices Mc Gowan and Mc Iver; Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, and the venerable Judge Bryan, of the District Court, Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, and Mayor Rhett, of Columbia.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice having ascended the platform, stood upon the right of Speaker Simmons. The Colonial mace was placed on the right and the sword of State on the left of the desk, and the Speaker, with a blow of the gavel, called the Assembly to order, with the following announcement:

The Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, Governor-elect of South Carolina, is now present and ready to qualify. The Joint Assembly will rise and remain standing until the Governor-elect is qualified.

The clerk of the House then held the Bible to the Governor while the Chief Justice read the oath of office, including the oath against duelling.

This oath having been subscribed, the Speaker rapped and the members resumed their seats.

There was a pause of a few minutes, when at eleven minutes past 1 o'clock the Governor stepped up to the desk and delivered the following address:

The Inaugural Address.

Senators and Representatives: Called for the second time by the voice of the people to the office of Governor of South Carolina, I appear before you to enter upon the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon me.

In the Annual Message, recently delivered, information was given of the condition of the State, and such recommendations were made as seemed to be necessary or expedient. Your larger experience and your more intimate acquaintance with the needs of the State will suggest such subjects requiring legislative action as I may have failed to bring to your notice. At this time, therefore, it is not necessary to discuss any of those matters of public concern which demand your attention.

Eight years have past since that political revolution—a revolution without a parallel in the History of any State of this Union, by which the control of our affairs was wrested from alien hands and restored to those to whom it rightfully belonged. The misrule, the oppression, the numberless wrongs which had brought our State to the verge of anarchy, and which were the cause, as they were the justification, of the political revolution of 1876, belongs to histo-

ry. No reference to them is necessary except to show the striking contrast which the changed condition of affairs presents. Amid difficulties which seemed almost insuperable, and in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, the people of South Carolina began the work of renovating the Government, and reforming the systems and policies of the State. The result is seen to-day in the complete restoration of the public credit, in the revival of our institutions of learning, in the enlarging and strengthening of our public school system, in the increasing harmony between the races, in the just and impartial administration of equal laws, in the perfect security of person and of property, in the rapid expansion of our industrial pursuits, in the steady development of our material resources, in the revived hopes and the reawakened energies of our people. Under conditions such as these, with hearts filled with gratitude for the blessings of the present, we may well look with hope and confidence to the future. That hope and confidence find increase in the promise which the recent Federal elections give of more perfect harmony throughout our whole country.

In the character and in the public services of the distinguished citizen who has been elected President we have the sure guarantee of a safe, an honest and an economical administration of the General Government.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political." "The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies." The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, and the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad. "The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason;" these are among the principles which Jefferson declared should be the creed of our political faith.

In the practical recognition of these principles, in the administration of the General Government, will be found the correction of many of the abuses from which we now suffer. As is well known the result of the recent election was not achieved solely as the success of a mere political party, but it was due in large measure to the earnest and united efforts of men who have hitherto been opposed to that party whose nominee has been chosen to the Presidency. In this fact there is much to encourage the hope that henceforth, however the political parties in the Union may differ upon questions of public policy, they will not again be separated by race antagonism or divided by geographical lines.

This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will tend to the formation of that more perfect union which our matchless institutions were designed to secure.

But bright as is the promise thus offered to us, we must not forget that the hours of victory bring with them great responsibilities.

If we are not equal to these responsibilities the popular verdict lately rendered may be, and properly will be, reversed at the next Presidential election.

The fact that in South Carolina all departments of the State government are controlled by one race of the same political party but adds to our responsibility. Without the wholesome check which strong minorities in a government oppose to the abuse of power we should be the more careful to act with scrupulous justice and fairness. Both within and without the State fears are entertained of oppressive and unjust legislation, and distrust is felt of our motives and purposes. The result will prove that the fear is groundless and the distrust unfounded.

We can now show to the world the unfairness and injustice of the misrepresentations and the suspicions which we have long and patiently borne. In the history of this State, for the last eight years, there is nothing to warrant the belief that the civil and political rights of all the people will not be safely guarded and securely protected.

In all the exultation which followed the recent elections, I have seen no where in the press of this State, or in the reports of public addresses, nor have I heard in private conference the expression of any purpose to deny, the full and complete recognition of all those rights which, by the Constitution of this State and of the United States, are guaranteed without distinction to all the citizens of this State.

The people of South Carolina who bore without reproach the direst political adversity will be just and magnanimous in the day of their political triumph. The supremacy of the white man in South Carolina is fixed irrevocably, but that supremacy is not inconsistent with the full, free and frank acknowledgement and recognition of the political equality of the colored man.

But however pure our motives and honest our intentions, we must not overlook the fact that the task before us is one which will call for the exercise of the wisest statesmanship and of the most liberal and progressive policy.

The adjustment of the relations between the races in South Carolina presents a problem among the most difficult, the most intricate and the most delicate ever presented to any people. No earnest, thoughtful man who knows all the circumstances by which we are surrounded, and who seeks to forecast the future, or even to provide for the emergencies of the present, can fail to realize the grave responsibilities by which we are confronted.

For one I have unflinching faith in the result. The faith is founded upon my knowledge of the patriotism of the people of this State, and my confidence in their earnest purpose to meet all the requirements of their position with firmness, prudence, moderation and justice.

Upon the foundation which we lay posterity must build. Let us make those foundations strong, and wide, and deep, so that future generations may erect thereon a superstructure within whose walls liberty shall always love to dwell.

The larger experience in public affairs with which I enter for a second time upon the duties of this office but increases the sense of the responsibility I assume.

Believing there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery, I shall discharge my duty with steadfast purpose to execute the lawfully expressed will of the people whose servant I am.

Grateful beyond the power of words to express for the confidence reposed in me by the people of the State, and for the honors which they have conferred upon me, I invoke your hearty co-operation, and that of my fellow-citizens of South Carolina, to enable me to meet the demands of this high office; and I humbly trust that the Divine favor may so guide and govern all the counsels of the State that enduring peace, prosperity and happiness may be secured to all our people.

At the close of the admirable address a hearty burst of applause broke through the restraint of Legislative decorum and greeted the Governor.

The same ceremony was gone through in administering the oath of office to Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard, at the close of which Speaker Simons said: "The purposes for which this joint Assembly was convened having been accomplished, I now declare this joint Assembly dissolved."

The Senate returned to its Chamber, the crowd scattered, and the House once more settled itself to the legislative work before it.

On the return of the Senators at 1:30, a crowd of persons followed them and soon filled most of the available space in the Chamber. A number of ladies were present.

After a pause of a few moments, Senator Izlar, as president pro tempore, standing at the presidents desk, addressed the following words: "In behalf of the Senate of South Carolina I take pleasure in congratulating you upon your election for a second time to this high office, and I now hand you the gavel which is the symbol of the authority you have so worthily exercised."

Speaking cheerly and earnestly, Mr. Sheppard responded:

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate: In resuming the discharge of the duties imposed by the Constitution upon the office to which I have been re-elected by the people, I hope that it is not important that I should repeat the assurance heretofore given that I shall exhaust every means available to me to promote the successful and satisfactory accomplishment of the work that lies before me. I am sure that I need not say that I shall continue to rely upon your kind indulgence and your cordial and vigorous assistance in the discharge of the duties that lie before me.

Since last we met the country has witnessed the severest political campaign known to its history since the election of Thomas Jefferson to the